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OUR picture this month represents some rare moths generously loaned for illustration from the fine collection of I. C. Martindale, Esq. The negative was kindly made for the NEWS by Dr. W. D. Robinson, of Philadelphia. *Gloveria arizonensis* is a gray moth, and its name indicates its home. *Calosaturnia mendocino* is from California; the primaries are dark smoky-brown, and the inferiors tawny, with a black band as shown in figure. *Citheronia sepulcralis* is found from Pennsylvania southward; the primaries are dove color, and the secondaries are same color, but lighter, and the markings are wine color. *Cossus brucei*, from Colorado, is white with black lines. *Hyperchiria zephyria* is from New Mexico, and was discovered by Prof. F. H. Snow. The white line across the primaries is quite characteristic. *Hyperchiria pamina* is readily distinguished by its pale color; it is a very pretty species. The NEWS hopes to publish figures of moths, as there is such a demand for figures in the Heterocera. As the methods improve we will descend in the scale and study the smaller species. The figures on plate are somewhat smaller than the normal size of the insects.—ED.

Some Deformities in the Abdominal Segments of Tachinidæ.

By C. H. Tyler Townsend.

In the examination of material in the Tachinidæ, I have run across several cases of deformity in the abdominal segments, which are worthy of being placed on record as a contribution to the subject. Four specimens, belonging to as many different species and genera, are noticed below.

Echinomyia thomsoni Will.—A ♀, taken June 8th, Las Cruces, N. M., exhibits the following peculiarities: The first segment is normal; the right half of the second segment is quite normal, but the left half is very considerably lengthened and joins the fourth segment for nearly one-third of its width, crowding out the third segment entirely on that side; the third segment is represented by about two-thirds of that segment on the right side above, and about one-half of the segment below; the fourth or anal segment is but slightly lengthened on its left one-third. Thus the abdomen appears drawn up on the left side, the anal segment being set on to the second, on the left, at an acute angle to supply the deficiency in the third segment. None of the macrochætæ belonging to the third segment are present at the suture between the second and fourth segments, and this suture is abnormally deep and wide, and presents the appearance of a scar.

Hyphantrophaga hyphantriæ Twns.—A ♀, bred from *Hyphantria cunea*, issued August 25th, Las Cruces, N. M., presents a more peculiar deformity. In this specimen the abdomen is drawn up on the right side; the first segment is somewhat lengthened and bulging behind on the right side, making the suture between the first and second segments sinuate; the second and third segments are separated by a suture on the left side extending hardly to the median line, while on the right they are merged into a single long segment about two-thirds the normal length of the two; the anal segment is quite normal in its proportions, but points a little to the right in consequence of that side of the abdomen being shortened. The normal hind marginal macrochætæ of the second and third segments are wholly wanting on the right side. The ventral portion presents the same appearance.

Clytia flava Twns.—A ♂, from S. Illinois (Robertson), exhibits a still more marked deformity. The second segment seems

to be split diagonally by an abnormal suture running from the left anterior corner to the right posterior one; a blind suture on the right side occupies nearly the place of the normal one between the first and second segments, while a similar suture on the left side occupies the position of the normal one between the second and third segments; these two sutures reach only to the median line and there disappear; the anal segment is quite normal in form, but is somewhat inclined toward the right, as the posterior margin of what should normally constitute the third segment is a little oblique to the median line and is inclined anteriorly on the right. There is no special abnormal feature in the disposition of the macrochætæ, except that the normal median marginal pair of the second segment is obsolete and that of the first segment nearly so. The ventral portion does not share the deformity to such a degree as the dorsal. This specimen shows an inclination toward either an absorption of one abdominal segment, or the acquisition of a fifth one.

Eustomatodexia insulensis Twns. ms.—A ♂, from Jamaica (C. W. Johnson), May, shows the following peculiarities: The first segment is lengthened by one-fourth on the right half, where it joins the right side of the third segment, its posterior suture being sinuate; only the left half of the second segment is present, extending to and including the median line, its anterior and posterior sutures uniting in a curve on the median line; the right side of the third segment is lengthened by one-third, which still leaves the right side of the abdomen somewhat shortened or drawn up, on account of the absence of the second segment on that side; the fourth or anal segment is normal. The venter agrees with the dorsum; the macrochætæ on hind margins of last two segments are normal; the normal lateral marginal one on each side of first segment is present; the lateral marginal pair of the second segment is present only on the left side, while the normal median marginal pair is represented by a single macrochæta.

The last mentioned individual is a *dexiid*. In all of these species the normal number of abdominal segments is four. I have referred to the antero-posterior diameter of the segments as the length, although it is the lesser diameter.

In all probability the deformities above described were due to injuries received in the larval, not in the pupal state.

A new GLUPHISIA from the Pacific coast.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

Gluphisia quinquelinea n. sp. ♂.—Head and thorax dark gray without marks. Abdomen and legs paler gray; fore wings even gray, not quite as dark as thorax, black and whitish scales and hairs mixed, not anywhere distinctly irrorate. A space at the base between median and internal veins, for a short distance on both sides of the basal line, as well as the lower half of median space is shaded with an obscure flesh-colored tint. Basal line black, starting on costa 2 mm. from base, strongly inwardly dentate on subcostal, thence proceeding straight towards internal margin, slightly widened and marked with a few bluish metallic scales on submedian fold, but ending at internal vein; transverse anterior line black, rather broad, nearly straight from costa to internal margin, arcuated inwards a little across internal vein; median line blackish, rather obscure, parallel with t. a. line slightly undulate and diffuse centrally; transverse posterior line black, nearly straight from costa to internal margin, slightly undulate and inwardly produced on submedian fold. It is slightly oblique to the median line, starting from the costa at 2 mm. distance from it, and nearly joining it at internal margin. The t. a. median and t. p. lines are each marked with a few bluish metallic scales in the submedian interspace; subterminal line black, broken by the gray veins, outwardly arcuate from costa to vein 5 and again from vein 5 to vein 2, then straight to anal angle; fringe gray, faintly spotted with blackish. Secondaries pale gray, whitish at base, shading into blackish at anal angle. Below uniform whitish gray, darker on the costa of fore wings. Expanse 31 mm.

Described from one male, Portland, Oreg. A table to separate the American species of *Gluphisia* will appear later in "Psyche."

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A Local List of the Genus CATOCALA.

By GEO. A. EHRMAN, Pittsburg, Pa.

The genus *Catocala* is well represented in western Pennsylvania as the following list will show. I have taken all the species and varieties quoted, during the last twelve years of my entomological labors. Prof. John B. Smith has listed seventy-eight species apart from the varieties that are found in Boreal America. Of his list I have taken thirty-two species in Allegheny County, Pa., not mentioning numberless variations.

CATOCALA.

nubilis Hbn., common; *gracilis* Edw., rare; *minuta* Edw., rare; *grynea* Cram., rare; *cerogama* Gn., rare; *ultronia* Hbn., rare;

coccinata Grt., rare; *ilia* Cram., common; *parta* Gn., common; *unijuga* Walk., rare; *briseis* Edw., rare; *concumbens* Walk., rare; *cara* Gn., common; *amatrix* Hbn., rare; *tristis* Edw., rare; *epione* Dru., common; *antinympha* Hbn., rare; *serena* Edw., common; *habilis* Grt., common; *innubens* Gn., common; v. C, *scintillans* G. & R., rare; *paleogama* Gn., common; v. A, *phalanga* Grt., rare; *neogama* S. & A., common; *subnata* Grt., common; *piatrix* Grt., rare; *nebulosa* Edw., rare; *judith* Strk., rare; *robinsonii* Grt., rare; *retecta* Grt., rare; v. A, *flebilis* Grt., rare; *vidua* S. & A., rare; *lacrymosa* Gn., rare; v. D, *paulina* H. Edw., rare; *insolabilis* Gn., rare; *obscura* Strk., common; v. A, *residua* Grt., rare.

I have followed in the footsteps of Prof. John B. Smith for my classification of this list, and no matter how much I dislike the system of his Rhopalocera, I find his system for the Heterocera is the best that we ever have had for the American student up to the present time.

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A NEW SMYNTHURUS.

By F. L. HARVEY, Orono, Me.

Smynthurus 6-maculata n. sp.—Deep blue-black, with four conspicuous enamel-white spots on the body and two smaller ones between the eyes, located as shown in the cut. The posterior pair of spots on the body largest, both pairs on the body somewhat reniform in outline with the sinuses on the dorsal side. Antennæ and legs paler, shaded with purple.

Eye patches conspicuous and darker than the coloring of the head. Head broader than long, nearly in the ratio of 3:2. Body broad behind, where the breadth about equals the length, abruptly narrowing from the broadest part to the last segments. Antennæ slender, nearly two-thirds the length of the body and head. The joints in the ratio of 2:3:4:8, and elbowed between the third and fourth. The terminal segment composed of about nine subjoints. Elater long, slender, the branches of the fork widely spreading, second and third joints equal, the terminal segment conical, slender and ending in a point. Legs rather long and stout; claws large.

Measurements.—Total length .7—1 mm. Parts of a full grown specimen about as follows: head .2 mm. long, .3 mm. broad; antennæ, 6 mm.; ratio

of segments 2:3:4-8; body .8 x .8 mm.; spring .45 mm.; second and third segments each .16 mm.; largest white spot on body about .18 mm., or nearly one-fifth the body and head.

Hab.—Orono, Me., July, August and September, 1891, F. L. Harvey. Under bark on stumps and on herbage in the woods. Several specimens examined. One specimen was taken July 7, 1891, with *Papirus marmoratus* Pack. under the loose bark of a fir tree stump. During July, August and September, they were occasionally seen upon grass and other plants in the woods. The accompanying cut was drawn for the writer from live specimens by Mr. J. H. Emerton, Boston. It shows the insect magnified about thirty times and a little too broad, due to compression necessary to hold it still while drawing.

This species is apparently related to *S. quadrimaculata* Ryder (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1878, p. 335), but differs in the larger size, broader body, purplish color and white spots between the eyes. The dark blue-black color of the body, cleared by balsam, appears decidedly purple, while the antennæ and legs are pale purple naturally. This form is rather sluggish, but jumps well when disturbed. A beautiful species, not easily detected because of its small size and dark color.

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Description of four new species of Fossorial Hymenoptera from California.

By WILLIAM J. FOX, Phila., Pa.

Sphex (**Priononyx**) **ferrugineus** n. sp. ♀.—Ferruginous; tips of mandibles, ocellar region, antennæ, except joints one, two and basal half of third and two longitudinal marks on metanotum black; front, face, clypeus and the thorax densely covered with bright silvery pubescence. Wings hyaline, nervures brownish; clypeus strongly convex, its anterior margin rounded, entire; inner eye margins distinctly converging towards the clypeus; frontal furrow strong, beginning from a depression before the anterior ocellus; scape of antennæ long, but much shorter than first joint of flagellum, this latter a little longer than the two following ones united, these joints in length about equal; prothorax above very broad and convex, not impressed; dorsulum with two parallel, raised, smooth, broad ridges, which extend from base almost to apex; scutellum strongly and widely furrowed medially, having the appearance of being bituberculate; metanotum obliquely striated, the striæ are only seen where the metanotum is black, being covered by the silvery pubescence elsewhere; first recurrent nervure received by the first submarginal cell a little before the apex,

the second recurrent nervure interstitial; third submarginal cell much narrowed at the top; petiole nearly as long as joints 1 and 2 of hind tarsi and slightly curved; all the tibiæ and tarsi spinose, the anterior tarsi ciliated with abundant, fine, whitish bristles on the outer side, the inner side of first joint with several stronger, but shorter bristles, the femora and tibiæ sparsely clothed with long, pale hairs; longer spur of hind tibiæ within on the apical half with several blunt spines, the basal half with close-set bristles. Length 19 mm.

Described from one specimen, Los Angeles, Cal. (D. W. Coquillett). The U. S. National Museum collection contains six other specimens of this species.

Pseudagenia Blaisdelli n. sp. ♀.—Ferruginous; ocellar region black; clypeus convex, the anterior margin slightly incurved; frontal furrow distinct, though not strong; space between eyes at top and beneath about equal, if anything wider at the bottom; first joint of flagellum less than one-third longer than the second, this latter about one-fifth longer than the third; inner eye margins strongly incurved; ocelli rather small; posterior margin of prothorax slightly angular, scutellum with a feeble, longitudinal, raised line, medially; metathorax rounded behind. Wings subfuscous, the apical margins darker, first recurrent nervure received by the second submarginal cell at the middle, the second recurrent nervure is received by the third submarginal cell a little beyond the middle; third submarginal cell narrowed nearly one-half at the top; the medial and posterior tibiæ very feebly spinose; posterior tarsi very long, the first two joints united being as long, or a little longer than the hind tibiæ; longer spur of hind tibiæ about one-third as long as the first joint of hind tarsi; the claws armed with a strong basal tooth. Abdomen with a sparse, sericeous pile. Length 9—10 mm.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 23, 1891, sent me by Dr. F. E. Blaisdell, of Coranado, to whom I take pleasure in dedicating this pretty species. There are other examples in the collections of the Amer. Ent. Soc. and the U. S. Nat. Museum. It is related to *Pseud. melanocephala* Cam. from Mexico.

Planiceps planatus n. sp. ♀.—Black with bluish and purplish reflections; clypeus planate, shining, with a few scattered punctures, its anterior margin truncate medially, the sides rounded; behind the antennæ there is a short, longitudinal, dimple-like impression; antennæ situated in two strong excavations; the clypeus produced back between these excavations; scape shining, the remainder of the antennæ opaque, first joint of flagellum about one-fifth longer than the second, narrowed to the base; when viewed from the front the occiput is depressed medially; mandibles reddish, posterior margin of prothorax subarcuate, nearly transverse; metathorax with a slight trace of an impressed line on upper surface, the posterior

face with strong, transverse folds, which become obsolete medially; suture between meso- and metapleuræ marked by small foveæ; last dorsal and ventral segments with long, black hairs. Legs black, the tibiæ and tarsi more or less armed with distinct spines; the anterior tibiæ and tarsi clothed with a sericeous pile; tarsal claws armed with a large, acute tooth at base. Wings very dark, with a slight violaceous reflection, apical margins darker. Length 14 mm.

Two specimens; San Diego, Cal. (Blaisdell) Related to *P. lævifrons* Cr. and *P. vicinus* Cr. The fact of this species having three submarginal cells would place it in *Parapompilus* Cress. (non Smith), which is but a section of *Planiceps*. *Parapompilus* Sm. has the wings much abbreviated.

Sphærophthalma anthracina n. sp. ♂.—Entirely black, densely clothed with long, black pubescence. Head strongly punctured; scape clothed with black pubescence; thorax strongly punctured, the metathorax with very large punctures or pits, with the pubescence sparser. Wings strongly fuscous, with three submarginal cells, the third of which has the outer nervure angulate. Abdomen strongly punctured; first abdominal segment sessile with the second. Length 9 mm.

Two specimens; San Diego, Cal. (Blaisdell) This is our only species that is entirely black.

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ELEMENTARY ENTOMOLOGY.

LEPIDOPTERA–HETEROCERA (Moths).

By Prof. JOHN B. SMITH, New Brunswick, N. J.

The Agaristidæ, as they are represented in our fauna are rather unsatisfactorily defined, and the position of *Eudryas* and allies is not settled. Good authorities have referred these forms to the Bombyces or Noctuidæ, and the characters allying *Eudryas* to *Alypia* are in the larva rather than the imago state. Species of *Alypia* are found in all parts of our country and the family characters are drawn from this genus. The antennæ are slender, thickened beyond the middle and then gradually drawn out to a point. The body is moderate in size, the head rather small, with a pointed front; ocelli present, palpi distinct. The primaries are 12-veined, the internal (v. 1) simple, not forked at base, 3, 4 and 5 rather close together from the end of the median; 6 to 10 surrounding or out of an accessory cell at the tip of the subcostal. This is almost exactly as in the Noctuidæ save that the internal

vein in the latter family is forked at base. The secondaries have eight veins, the two internal veins counting as one, vein 5 is almost midway between 4 and 6, and the costal is out of the subcostal a short distance from the base. The venation of the secondaries is Bombycid rather than Noctuid in character. The antennal structure is the best and most obvious character. The species strictly belonging to this family are usually black in color with white or yellow spots or blotches and often irrorate with blue scales. They fly by day as a rule, and our common eastern species is, as a larva, quite destructive to grape.

The Syntomidæ are poorly represented in our fauna, but are rich in genera and species in the tropics of both hemispheres. They are rather small insects with filiform antennæ, ocelli sometimes absent, but more usually present, body usually stout, primaries large and secondaries usually proportionately small. The secondaries have only one internal vein and lack the costal vein altogether. There are never more than seven veins all told and sometimes only four. The primaries have one internal vein; veins 2 to 5 are quite widely separated, veins 7 to 10 from one stalk and crowded together close to the apex. Most of the genera are found only in the southern part of our country, but *Lycomorpha*, which is an aberrant member of the family, extends into Canada. Our common species is *L. pholus*, and has the wings yellow at base and black toward the tip. Though this species belongs, structurally, to the Syntomidæ, it gives but a very feeble idea of the beautiful forms that are allied to it in more congenial climes. Often the wings are transparent or nearly so, and bright, even striking colors abound. Odd and interesting structural modifications are common, and one of these I have described in volume 1 of "Entomologica Americana," where will be found a complete study of *Cosmosoma omphale*.

The Pyromorphidæ are moderate or small-sized insects, often with thinly scaled semi-transparent wings, slender body and filiform antennæ, which in the male are often lengthily pectinated. The head is small but distinct, and the ocelli are large and prominent. The venation is distinctive. On the primaries there are two inner or free veins, and on the secondaries there are three such veins. The costal vein of the secondaries is wanting, making a combination not paralleled in any other family. The species are rare as a rule, and are mostly southern or southwestern, a

few only extending to the New England States. *Harrisina americana* is the most common and best known species, and differs from the typical genus in the much narrower wings. Black colors with reddish or yellowish shades basally and on the collar predominate in this family.

The Ctenuchidæ contain species of larger size making a very distinct step toward the Lithosiidæ. In external appearance and habitus they are very like the Pyromorphidæ, *Scepsis* having almost precisely the form of *Harrisina*, and in this family the male antennæ are also lengthily pectinated. But the venation is entirely different, the primaries having only one, the secondaries only two internal of free veins. The secondaries yet lack the costal vein. The species of this family are represented in all parts of our territory and some of them are locally common. *Ctenucha virginica* and *Scepsis fulvicollis* are of our best known eastern species.

All the families mentioned in this paper were formerly included under the term Zygænidæ. A more detailed statement of characters, with figures illustrating the same, can be found in the Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xii, p. 77.

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A NEW SPECIES OF PAMPHILA.

By Henry Skinner, M. D.

Pamphila errans n. sp. ♂.—Expands 1¼ inches (being the distance from the middle of thorax to tip of one wing, doubled); female a little more; upperside dark brown; superiors have two small yellowish spots on the costal nervures about one-third the distance from tip to thorax, and an interrupted row of four spots of the same color on an imaginary line running from the tip to near the middle of the interior margin; the uppermost of these is a mere dot, and is situated at end of discoidal, just below the point of cell. The second is wedge shaped with the point of wedge inward, and is at the junction of two nervures running into a point at the discoidal cell. The third spot is nearly quadrate and larger than the other two. The fourth is resting on the submedian nervure and is nearly a rectangle. The fringes are yellowish white, darker towards the tips. Inferiors are immaculate, with the inner two-thirds covered by long hairs of a lighter shade;

underside is considerably lighter in color, and the neuration is yellowish and quite distinct. The spots on the superiors are the counterpart of those above, except that there are two small spots instead of the first one of the row above. The inferiors have three spots of same color, the first in the third subcostal space; the second in the fourth subcostal space, and the third in the first median interspace. Fringes of superiors dark, and of inferiors same as above. Body and antennæ above dark brown; below body, palpi and antennæ yellowish, with a dark stripe down the centre of the abdomen.

The species above is almost the exact counterpart of *ocola* Edw. but smaller, and below is very close to *panoquin* and *panoquinoides*. I have specimens from California received from Mr. H. G. Dyar and Dr. Blaisdell, and also specimens from Texas.

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PREPARATORY STAGES OF PAMPHILA ERRANS Skinner.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

Egg.—Elliptic-oval, flattened at base, a round, slightly depressed spot on vertex. Smooth, slightly shiny, sordid white, more distinctly white on top and in several obscure vertical streaks on the sides; under the microscope covered with little regular raised reticulations, becoming less distinct at the micropyle. Diameter .8 mm. Laid singly on the upperside near the base of a blade of the food-plant.

First larval stage.—Head rounded triangular, nearly pointed at vertex, which surpasses the body, lobes not separate; smooth, dark brown, blackish in front; a small, indistinct, whitish line above the mouth; width .45 mm. Body at first small, entirely pale yellow; later long, cylindrical, of uniform size; feet normal, but short; segmental incisures shallow, color uniform pale yellowish green, with double dorsal and single subdorsal, narrow, even yellowish lines. Anal plate large, circular, projecting and bearing a few pale hairs. The little larva rests on the upperside of a blade in the fold near its base, feeding entirely or mainly during the night.

Second stage.—Head rounded triangular, very slightly notched on vertex, somewhat shiny, minutely punctured and furnished with scattered pile; pale whitish with a yellow tinge, a broad

brown band from above base of antennæ to vertex, joining the one from the other side below the apex of the head and another similar fainter band behind and parallel to this passing behind the vertex; mouth brown, width .7 mm. Body light green, not shiny, transversely annulated, the two dorsal and subdorsal lines distinct, narrow, pale yellow, with even edges; they run the whole length of the body, and the subdorsal line is slightly wider than the dorsal one. Anal plate rounded, projecting with some pale hairs.

Third stage.—Head rounded triangular, bulging in front and at the sides, clypeus not depressed, pale green with many minute blackish dots, the brown bands as before, but much less distinct; labrum whitish, jaws and ocelli black; surface minutely pilose, width 1.1 mm. Body much as before, but more of the color of grass, covered with very minute, dark green dots; the pale yellow lines are as before, rather more distinct with their edges defined by a darker green line; they begin on the anterior edge of joint 2, but the dorsal one terminates at the beginning of the anal plate. There is a substigmatal ridge, above which is a band slightly darker green than the ground color, and below it a broad, distinctly greenish yellow band, which becomes more distinct as the stage advances.

Fourth stage.—Head as before, but the brown bands entirely absent; grass-green, minutely wrinkled and covered with very small brown dots; jaws and ocelli black, labrum white; width 1.6 mm. Body grass-green, with the four narrow yellow lines bordered obscurely with dark green, the space between them and down the sides as far as the lateral region thickly dotted with dark brown; along the subventral ridge is a broad greenish yellow band, shading off above into the ground color.

Fifth stage.—Head rounded triangular, bulging; clypeus small, grass-green, minutely dotted with black; labrum whitish, jaws black, ocelli black, ringed with white, five in number, the lower one remote from the others; width 2.4 mm. Body shaped as before, the anal plate very large (1.5 mm. long), projecting half its length beyond the last pair of abdominal feet, ridged by the subdorsal line, but concolorous with the body. Feet short, grass-green, tinged with yellow, the lines as before, namely, a double dorsal and single subdorsal line, narrow and rather obscure, yellowish, edged with green; the body is densely dotted with green,

darker than the ground color, and there is a darker superstigmatal shade. Substigmatal band along the ridge pale yellow, distinct, dotted with green; spiracles small, and situated on the upperside of the stigmatal ridge, the spiracles on joints 2 and 12 being larger than the others, the one on joint 12 situated above the ridge.

Chrysalis.—Fastened by cremaster and a loop of silk to a stem or blade of grass, on which a mat of silk had been previously spun. Cylindrical, slightly flat ventrally, long and slender. Abdomen tapering, thickest at thorax; a tapering process like a horn projecting from the head in front; wing cases not projecting, the leg cases extending a little further along the abdomen than the wing cases; eyes prominent; cremaster broad, flat, excavated below and ridged subdorsally, much resembling the anal plate of the larva; width 3.5 mm.; length 19 mm.; length of "horn" 1.5 mm. The color of the living chrysalis was not ascertained, but is presumably green.

Food-plant.—Grass growing near the sea (species not determined). Another larva had its head 1.9 mm. wide in the fifth stage and died while preparing for another moult. It would thus have had six stages if it had lived. Larvæ from Santa Barbara County, Cal., on the grass very near the sea, where they were in reach of the salt spray; none found outside this region.

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Note on Trichobius dugesii Twns.

By C. H. T. Townsend.

It will perhaps be remembered by some that an article in the last volume of Entomological News (vol. ii, pp. 105–6) on a new hippoboscid from Mexico, which I described as *Trichobius* n. gen. *dugesii* n. sp., adopting the generic name *Trichobius*, which was apparently long ago proposed by Gervais, but of which no description, or reference to such, could be found.

Quite recently Dr. Alfredo Duges, who originally sent me the hippoboscid, very kindly communicated to me the following information which will throw much light on the original use of this generic term, and for which I am under many obligations to him.

Dr. Duges, who had labeled the specimen "*Trichobius* sp.," had searched in vain at different times during the last year for the

description, or figure, which had led him to label it thus. Finally, while looking by chance in the "Atlas de Zoologie on collection de 100 planches . . . par M. Paul Gervais, Paris, 1844," he found a figure labeled "*Trichobie parasite*," and also the following reference in the text: "Trichobius parasiticus Gerv., de la Guiane. Petit insecte diptere de la famille des Mallophages de Nitzsch, trouve parasite sur une chauve-souris de la Guiane appelée Desmodus rufus. Il n'a pas encore été décrit."

Therefore, to Dr. Duges is due the credit for at last finding the source of this name. He says, in conclusion: "L'insecte ressemble beaucoup a celui que je vous ai envoye, et que vous avez décrit le premier."

THEY HAVE SLAVES WHO ATTEND TO ALL THEIR WANTS.—Certain warlike species of ants, as *Formica sanguinea* and *F. rufescens*, have subjugated a negro species, *F. fusca*. Here again ants, while behaving like men, have never allowed themselves the abuses of force to which men are accustomed. They never enslave adult ants; they seize upon the pupæ, bring up the young, treat them gently, and thus turn them into docile and zealous servants. The slave ants who have never known the city from which they sprang, do all the inferior work of the community with eager alacrity, care for the larvæ, carry their mistresses, feed them, barricade the approaches in case of siege, receive the victorious amazons with joy when they return from a fruitful expedition, and relieve them of the pupæ captured in the raid. They are so thoroughly on the side of their employers that it is believed they molest those who return from an expedition with empty mandibles. As for these slaves their labor is purely domestic. In some English ant hills the slaves never leave the nest. In Switzerland some go aphis hunting, a business scorned by the warrior ants. The warriors always seem to consider the black ants who serve them as their property, and though they may allow themselves to be carried by their slaves, these soldiers, in their turn, do not disdain to carry their servants for safety's sake when changing house, or in case of a siege, to drag them hastily down into the depths of the subterranean dwelling. This system of slavery has certainly lasted for many centuries in the ant world, but it has not existed always, as is attested by certain survivals, because in certain species, that pampered progenetrix, the queen, participates in the labors of the community exactly like a humble worker.

Prof. J. B. SMITH, New Brunswick, N. J., is engaged on a monographic revision of the Deltoid group of the Noctuidæ, and desires material from all parts of the country. He will name and return all material sent him for the privilege of retaining such specimens as may be needed for description or for completing the collection of the U. S. National Museum.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS.

Published monthly (except July and August), by the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, with the endorsement of the American Entomological Society. It will contain not less than 240 pages per annum. It will maintain no free list whatever, but will leave no measure untried to make it a necessity to every student of insect life, so that its very moderate annual subscription may be considered well spent.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1892.

THE editor of this journal is an entomologist,—is thoroughly conversant with all the orders of insects, and is familiar with every genus and species, and can read proof and correct all the spelling in all orders without ever referring to a list. The printer can read any writing intuitively, and it makes no difference how bad it is, he always understands all the scientific terms. When A and O are made alike he can tell them apart, and also N and U. The editor is also familiar with all botanical, geological and geographical names, and need never look them up, and if sometimes he does, it is only necessary to leave his other work and walk to the library of the Academy and consult any special work he wishes. This only takes a few hours' time, and, as he has nothing else to do, it makes little difference. Then again, he is well paid for this, as out of his salary, as editor, he can save a few thousands a year. If a genus is mentioned which has been described in the "Entomologiske Meddelelser Udgione af Entomologisk Forening," of course our printer, who lives on the leaves of the "Encyclopedia Brittanica," reads it correctly, especially when the author of the paper writes it in Chinese (apparently), and the editor does not even look it up, being perfectly familiar with all known languages. If there are any mistakes in the journal due to the beautiful MS. writing of scientific names, even if they be new genera and species, the editor is to blame as he, knowing everything, should read it at sight. The editor is responsible for everything appearing in the journal, being thoroughly familiar with Thysanura, Dermaptera, Platyptera, Plectoptera, Thysanoptera, Mecoptera, Trichoptera, Siphonaptera, Aphaniptera, Strepsiptera, Rynchota, Corrodentia, Euplexoptera. If an individual writes or spells badly, or makes a mistake, he is in no sense responsible, as the editor can correct it without any trouble whatever.

Notes and News.

ENTOMOLOGICAL GLEANINGS FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

[The Conductors of ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS solicit, and will thankfully receive items of news, likely to interest its readers, from any source. The author's name will be given in each case for the information of cataloguers and bibliographers.]

To Contributors.—All contributions will be considered and passed upon at our earliest convenience, and as far as may be, will be published according to date of reception. ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS has reached a circulation, both in numbers and circumference, as to make it necessary to put "copy" into the hands of the printer, for each number, three weeks before date of issue. This should be remembered in sending special or important matter for certain issue. Owing to low subscription rate, "extras" will be charged for, and when they are wanted, it should be so stated on the MS. along with the number desired. The receipt of all papers will be acknowledged.—ED.

Mr. W. F. KIRBY, in an article in the August number of the "Entomologist" entitled, "On the Identification of *Attacus atlas* Linn. and its allies, with remarks on some other species of the genus" says "*Attacus splendidus* Beauv. from St. Domingo may prove to be distinct (from *erycina* Shaw), when we receive a series from that island; its alleged occurrence in Texas is certainly an error."

EARLY CAPTURE OF *C. insolabilis*.—While running over lists giving dates of capture of Catocalæ, I find none earlier than July 1st for the latitude of central Ohio. June 22, 1892, I took the above-named *Catocala* resting on *Robinia pseudacacia* on the State University campus. This species is comparatively rare in this vicinity, Columbus, O., June 27th.—W. E. KELLICOTT.

Lophopteryx elegans.—In ENT. NEWS for April, page 87, Dr. McKnight records the capture of this moth in Franklin County, N. Y., and, in a footnote, notes the difference between his specimen and the description of *N. notaria* Hy. Edw., from Colorado. In his original description of the species Dr. Strecker says, under var. *grisea*, "The color of the head and primaries slate-gray instead of brownish." which would correspond with the description of *N. notaria*. Hence the synonymy of this species should be:

Lophopteryx elegans Strecker.
1884.—Streck., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. p. 285.
1891.—Smith, List Lep. No. 1273.
var. **grisea** Strecker.
1884.—Streck., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. p. 286.
notaria Edwards.
1885.—Hy. Edw., Ent. Amer. vol. i, p. 17.
1891.—Smith, List Lep. *pr. syn.*

HARRISON G. DYAR.

Bombus fervidus Fabr.—The males referred to this species by Cresson really belong to *B. borealis* Kby. Mr. Robertson suggests *A. elatus* Fabr. as a more nearly related male, ENT. NEWS i, 41. *B. perplexus* and *B. hudsonicus*. of which the females are unknown, may belong to *fervidus;* they belong to the section containing *B. vagans* Sm.—W. H. PATTON.

A FATAL MOSQUITO BITE (Bacillus of Anthrax communicated to a man by the insect).—New York, August 4th. A man has just died in Bellevue Hospital, according to the doctors, as a result of a mosquito bite. While the case is a very unusual one, it is not unprecedented, they say. The mosquito had absorbed the microbes of a dangerous disease, which he transmitted to the patient in the biting process. A fatal case of meningitis was developed as a result. The bacillus of Anthrax is the scientific name of the poisonous germ in this instance. The patient was Peter Kennedy, sixty-nine years old. It was about ten days ago when he was bitten on the left cheek by the mosquito. "The case is a very interesting one," said Dr. DeLaney, senior surgeon at Bellevue, to-day; "but it is not an isolated case of death resulting from the bite of a mosquito. Such cases are rare, but there are several clearly defined ones. "Anthrax is a disease of cattle. When we know that mosquitoes feed on dead horses there is nothing remarkable in their absorbing the disease germs of bacillus of Anthrax, which are germinated in the putrifying flesh. After the mosquito has absorbed the bacilli or poisonous ptomaines, it is not remarkable for them to be transmitted to the human system. The germs multiply rapidly and soon extend to nearly all parts of the body."—*Public Ledger*.

Identification of Insects (Imagos) for Subscribers.

Specimens will be named under the following conditions: 1st, The number of specimens to be unlimited for each sending; 2d, The sender to pay all expenses of transportation and the insects to become the property of the American Entomological Society; 3d, Each specimen must have a number attached so that the identification may be announced accordingly. Exotic species named only by special arrangement with the Editor, who should be consulted before specimens are sent. Send a 2 cent stamp with all insects for return of names. Before sending insects for identification, read page 41, Vol. III. Address all packages to ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS, Academy Natural Sciences, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTES ON ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY.

Prof. LAWRENCE BRUNER, in his report upon Insect Depredations in Nebraska for 1891, gives the following interesting account of a remedy for the cabbage butterfly (*Pieris rapæ*): "These insects were not especially numerous over the State during the year, but are referred to here simply because I wish to call attention to a reported 'new' remedy against them." To say the least, it is unique as well as simple, if it proves as effectual as

is claimed for it. This remedy was brought to my notice about two weeks ago while at West Point, my old home, on business connected with my work for the Division of Entomology. The remedy is simply this: The cabbage plants are sprinkled with ordinary corn-meal while they are wet with dew or immediately after a rain, so that the meal will cling to the leaves at all points. My informant certainly had nice cabbages that were free from worms, and all he had done in the way of a preventive or remedy was to use this corn-meal as above directed or explained. He claimed that in a few days after sprinkling on the meal all the worms would be found dead and turned black, clinging to the leaves of the plants. Several cabbages that had purposely been left untreated were rather full of the caterpillars of different sizes. In order to test the corn-meal remedy for myself I treated these. On the 10th of October I received the cabbages thus treated by express, just as they were when cut from the roots. The accompanying letter reads as follows: "The worms seem to become torpid at first, at least inactive, and then seem to dry up. How the meal acts on the worms I cannot say. Cannot say whether they eat it by itself or whether it gets mixed up with the leaves they eat, or whether the meal that gets on them by adhering to them, acts like a poison on them. The meal does not seem to do any good unless there is a heavy dew on the cabbages, and it will adhere well. Perhaps they get killed by the meal getting on them while the dew is on them. But I think not." When the cabbages were received by me the worms were dead and partly dried up, just as they had been described to me. I do not know what to think of the matter, and give the facts as they appear here.

POTASSIUM IODIDE FOR BEE STINGS.—I have never seen this salt mentioned as a sting-cure, but having heard of its use by a bee keeper of forty years standing, whose verdict was "relief and cure instantaneous," I tried it. I have only used it in three cases, in all of which it was successful. A juvenile cousin aged seven, was stung on the hand, and the cure was so effective that the sting only "tickled" next day, as he expressed it, though he looked as if the tickling was too much for him at the time. In my own case the relief was instantaneous, and no swelling ensued the first time, when the remedy was applied at once, and very little the second time, when applied about five minutes after. The method of application is simply to hold a crystal of the iodide to the wound.—H. E. W. in the "British Bee Journal," June 23, 1892.

SOAPSUDS FOR CABBAGE LICE.—"Some time ago we undertook a line of experiments against them, using kerosene emulsion of different strengths. The result was that a weak emulsion had little or no effect, while a stronger one thoroughly applied killed the lice, but at the same time ruined the cabbage by giving it a flavor of kerosene which remained when it was brought on the table. After some further study a trial was made of strong soapsuds alone, and this proved highly efficacious, giving much better satisfaction than any other remedy for the pest ever used at

the station. While water alone will roll off from the insects without wetting them, the addition of soap gives a compound that penetrates readily (Bull. No. 30, S. Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station)."

Calandra remotepunctata Gyll. it seems has not been noticed heretofore attacking grain, although two allied species, namely, *C. oryzæ* and *C. granaria*, are famous for their depredations. Recently my attention was called to a number of small weevils, which were found in freshly-made soup, and on enquiry being made, it was ascertained that the barley, obtained from a near-by grocery, contained numerous specimens of this insect. It is evident that this species has heretofore been confused with *C. oryzæ* by observers.—WM. J. FOX.

A CURCULIO REMEDY.—"The curculio flies," says a plum grower, "are our greatest enemy. But in Florida I learned of a curious method of saving the fruit, which the flies kill when it is very young. Just as the bloom is falling off, and when the plums are no larger than marrowfat peas, half a dozen small tin cans, empty tomato cans will do, two-thirds full of molasses and water, with a tablespoonful of vinegar added, must be hung from the branches of each tree. The curculio fly will be attracted by the mixture and eat it greedily, forgetting at the same time to sting the baby plums."—*New York Tribune.*

Entomological Literature.

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* Contains new species other than North American. † Contains new genera.

in structure and pattern from *Ophideres princeps* Boisd., A. G. Butler. Descriptions of new genera and species of Pyralidæ contained in the British Museum collection,*† W. Warren. On the anatomy and embryology of the Phalangidæ, V. Faussek (transl.). On the genus *Polychrysia* Hübn. (a group of Plusiid moths), A. G. Butler.

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* Contains new species other than North American. † Contains new genera.

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* Contains new species other than North American. † Contains new genera.

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* Contains new species other than North American. † Contains new genera.

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* Contains new species other than North American. † Contains new genera.

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LE NATURALIST, Paris, June 1, 1892.—The appendages of Arachnids, A. Goux. New Lepidoptera,* P. Dognin. The artichoke worms,* P. Chretien.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE MARYLAND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Baltimore, 1891, Remarkable new Homoptera. 1892, Jan. 20th, Preliminary survey of the Cicadidæ of the United States, Antilles and Mexico. Observations on some remarkable Heteroptera of North America, all by P. R. Uhler.

BERLINER ENTOMOLOGISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, xxxvii, 1, May, 1892.—Contribution to the knowledge of the genera *Lepidiota* and *Leucopholis*,* E. Brenske. The species of the Coleopterous genus *Brahmina* Bl.* id. A new Odonat of the genus *Macromia* discovered by Dr. Paul Preuss near Buea in the Cameroon Mountains,* Dr. F. Karsch. On *Cryptostemma* Guér. as some recent representatives of the fossil Arachnoid order of Meridogastra Thor., id., 1 pl. List of the Orthoptera captured by Dr. P. Preuss in the Cameroons,*† id., figs. Monographic review of the Prionid genus *Callipogon* Serv., A. F. Nonfried, 1 pl. *Capnodes Schilleri*, a new German Perlid,*† E. Rostock. A contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Chordeuma* (Diplopoda) and some notes on the German Diplopod fauna,* C. Verhoeff, 1 pl. On *Sabulicola Cirsii* mihi. id.

ANNALES DE LA SOCIETE ENTOMOLOGIQUE DE BELGIQUE, xxxvi, 5, Brussels, May, 1892.—Buprestidæ of India,* C. Kerremans.

NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN INSECTS DESCRIBED IN THE PRECEDING LITERATURE.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Ebulea fumipennis Warren, Ann. Mag. N. H. (6), ix, p. 392, California. *E.? straminea*, p. 393, California. *Udea indistinctalis*, p. 394, Sierra Nevada. *Cybolomia extorris*, p. 395, western United States.

* Contains new species other than North American. † Contains new genera.

Dasylophia puntagorda Slosson, Can. Ent. xxiv, p. 139, Florida.

Anthocharis flora Wright, Can. Ent. xxiv, p. 154, Washington.

Pronuba synthetica Riley, 3d Rep. Mo. Bot. Garden, p. 141, California. *Prodoxus pulverulentus*, p. 150, California. *P. Y-inversus*, p. 151, N. Mex. *P. reticulatus*, California. *P. coloradensis* Col., p. 152. *P. sordidus* p. 153, California.

COLEOPTERA.

Hoplia 1 sp., *Serica* 2 sp., *Lachnosterna* 4 sp., *Gymnetis* 1 sp., *Derobrachus* 1 sp., Honduras, *Psiloptera* 1 sp. Hayti, Nonfried, Deut. Ent. Zeit. 1891, pp. 257–276.

Botynella (n. gen. Coccinellidæ) Weise, Deut. Ent. Zeit. 1891, p. 286. *B. 5-punctata*, *4-punctata*, p. 287, Cuba. *Smilia* n. gen.; *S. Felschei*, p. 288, Florida.

Three genera, seventy species Phytophaga, Mexico, Central America, Jacoby; Biol. Cent.-Am. Coleop. vi, pp. 313–374.

Five species Coccinellidæ, Mexico, Central America; Gorham, Biol. Cent.-Am. Coleop. vii, pp. 161–168.

Callipogon Hauseri p. 20, *C. Friedlaenderi*, p. 22, Honduras; Nonfried, Berl. Ent. Zeit. xxxvii.

DIPTERA.

Eighteen new genera, twenty-three new species Tachinidæ, Townsend, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xix, 13–15, United States.

Sarcodexia (n. gen. Dexiidæ) Townsend, Journ. Inst. Jam. i, p. 105. *S. sternodontes* p. 106, Jamaica.

Phora cimbicis Aldrich, Can. Ent. xxiv, p. 143, S. Dakota. *P. setacea*, p. 144, S. Dakota. *P. luggeri*, p. 145, Minn. *P. minuta*, p. 146, S. Dak.

ORTHOPTERA.

Acanthoprion (n. gen. Pseudophyllidæ) Pictet and Saussure, Icon. Sauter. vert., p. 26. *A. aztecum* p. 26, fig., Oudonga, Mex.

HYMENOPTERA.

Gorytes nevadensis Fox, Can. Ent. xxiv, p. 150, Nev. *G. atrifrons*, p. 151, Nevada. *G. mirandus*, p. 152, Nevada. *G. albosignatus*, p. 152, Montana. *G. rufocinctus*, p. 153, Washington.

NEUROPTERA.

Eight species Ephemeridæ, Arizona, Mexico, Central America; Eaton, Biol. Cent.-Am. Neurop. pp. 1–16.

HEMIPTERA.

Issida: *Ticida* n. gen. Uhler, Trans. Md. Acad. Sci. 1891, p. 143. *T. cingulata*, p. 144, California. *Belonocharis*, p. 145; *B. fumida*, p. 146, California.

Cicada cinctifera Uhler, l. c., 1892, p. 156, N. Mexico, California. *C. reticularis*, p. 157, Jamaica. *Tibicen cruentifera*, p. 161, Nevada. *T. Blaisdellii*, p. 163, California. *Odopoea cariboea*, p. 169, San Domingo. *O. domingensis*, p. 172, id. *Cicada sordidata*, p. 175, Florida. *C. reperta*, p. 177, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana.

Henicocephalina: Uhler, l. c. p. 180, *Hymenodectes* n. gen.; *H. culicis* p. 181, United States; *Hymenocoris*, p. 181, *H. formicina*, p. 182, California. Capsidæ: *Hadronema pulverulenta*, p. 183, United States.

Doings of Societies.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 7, 1892. —Mr. George D. Bradford, of New York, was elected a corresponding member of the Society. The discussion of Dr. Gill's paper entitled, "The Larva of Insects as an Intercalated Stage," engendered at the preceding meeting of the Society, was taken up and participated in by Messrs. Stiles, Riley, Gill and Banks. Dr. Riley presented two papers, one "On certain peculiar Structures of Lepidoptera," and the other, "Descriptions of new Prodoxidæ." He spoke of various interesting structures of the Prodoxidæ, calling attention more particularly to the saw-like ovipositors, the maxillary tubercles, the cenchri-like spots on the thorax and certain radiate and chitinous bodies in the *receptaculum seminis*. The remarks were illustrated by large figures. He also spoke of the resemblance of *Pronuba synthetica* to certain saw-flies. Specimens of the insects described were exhibited. Prof. Riley's second paper was read by title only, and was presented for publication. The discussion of these papers was participated in by Messrs. Howard, Marlatt and Stiles. Prof. Riley also presented a paper on "Coleopterous Larvæ with Dorsal Appendages," in which he described the larva of various species of *Mordellistena* having rows of tnbercles on the back which facilitate moving more readily in the hollows of plants and the larger burrows of other insects. Discussed by Messrs. Smith and Schwarz. Mr. Doran read a paper entitled "On the Heat Produced by *Sylvanus cassiæ*," in which he recorded some observations which he had made on the amount of heat produced by these beetles in meal, but offered no definite explanation of the phenomenon. Discussed by Messrs. Marlatt, Riley, Austin and Schwarz.

Thursday, May 4, 1892.—Prof. H. E. Summers, of Champaign, Ill., was elected a corresponding member of the Society. Mr. Ashmead presented some notes on the genus *Enicocephalus* Westw. Biographical and critical notes were given, and the announcement was made of the discovery of representatives of this genus in material sent to Dr. Riley from St. Vincent, and announced also the discovery of a new species in Utah by Mr. Schwarz. The genus cannot be included in any of the pres-

ent subfamilies in the Reduviidæ, to which it belongs, and the new subfamily Enicocephalinæ was erected for it. The new species was named *Enicocephalus schwarzii*. Discussed by Messrs. Schwarz, Riley, Ashmead, Hubbard and Heidemann. Mr. Malley read a paper on *Micromus hispidus*, pointing out some observations on the food and life-habits of this insect made in the South, where he found it feeding on Aphides. Discussed by Messrs. Ashmead and Riley. Mr. Howard presented a note on "The Hibernation of Carpenter Bees," showing that the males as well as the females winter over. Discussed by Messrs. Riley, Ashmead, Hubbard, Marlatt and Howard.

A paper by Dr. Bergroth, of Tammerfors, Finland, entitled "Notes on the Nearctic Aradidæ," was read by the Corresponding Secretary, to whom it had been sent for publication in the Proceeding of the Society.

Mr. F. M. Webster had forwarded a paper for presentation at this meeting of the Society on "The food-plants of the Lixi." The communication gave a view of the knowledge of the habits in this respect of this genus of beetles, both of foreign and American species. Discussed by Mr. Schwarz.

Mr. Hubbard presented a note on the larva of *Amphizoa*, and gave an interesting resumé of the disposition of this anomalous insect in systematic classification by various authors, together with the arguments adduced in support of the diverging views. He presented drawings of the larva and described its habits. The communication was discussed at some length by Mr. Schwarz, and also briefly by Messrs. Ashmead, Gill, Riley and others.

Mr. Masius gave his recent experience with the poisonous bite of *Benacus griseus*. In handling specimens of this insect he had received a severe sting on the hand which proved to be very painful. The pain and swelling increased for two or three days and became so troublesome that a physician was consulted. In five days the trouble had nearly disappeared, although at the time of the meeting the injured part was still sore. Discussed by Messrs. Howard, Ashmead, Riley and others.

C. L. MARLATT,
Rec. Secretary, pro. tem.

OBITUARY.

"Prof. HERMAN CARL CONRAD BURMEISTER was born at Stralsund, Jan. 15, 1807, and died from the result of an accident at Buenos Ayres, May 2, 1892. Prof. Burmeister was the author of many valuable works on entomology. He was Professor of Natural History at Halle, having been elected to the chair in 1842. About 1850 failing health induced him to spend two years in Brazil. In 1861 he resigned his professorship at

Halle, and finally settled at Buenos Ayres, where he became director of the Museum of Natural History, a position he held to within a few days of his death. He continued to publish on Entomology, the insects of his new home affording ample materials for many valuable papers, both in publications of the National Museum and in European journals, and also a work on the physical features of the Argentine Republic with an atlas, which latter included two parts devoted to the Lepidoptera of the country. The Royal Society's catalogue of scientific papers enumerates no less than 164 articles (exclusive of separate works) from his pen down to 1883, and there have since been many more. He has been succeeded as Director of the Museum by Dr. C. Berg."

JUST after the MS. of our June number went to the printer we learned of the death of Dr. CARL AUGUST DOHRN, at Stettin, in the 86th year of his age. Dr. Dohrn was interested in Coleoptera, but he had a regard for insects of other orders, if only for the reason that it brought him in communication with the lovers of them. On the death at the comparatively early age of 39, of Dr. Wilhelm Schmidt, the first president of the Entomological Society of Stettin, which had been founded in 1839, C. A. Dohrn, who was then officiating as secretary of the society, was selected for the vacant post, and at the ensuing anniversary meeting, Nov. 5, 1843, was duly elected president, a position he continued to hold for upwards of forty years. The "Entomological Zeitung," which is the organ of the Stettin Society, was edited by Dr. Dohrn as long as he remained president, and contains copious articles by him, many of them descriptive of new species of beetles, and many relating to authors and their works and notes on travel. His own collection of Coleoptera was very extensive, almost unique in completeness of families and genera. Dr. Dohrn besides being an entomologist, was an accomplished linguist, litterateur and musician.

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